

- Aphrodita castanea* Moore, 1910 = *A. californica* Essenberg, 1917  
*Aphrodita japonica* Marenzeller, 1879 = *A. solitaria* Essenberg, 1917  
*Acholoe fragilis* (Baird) = *Lepidonotus fragilis* Baird, 1863  
*Acholoe leioseta* (Chamberlin) = *Halosydna leioseta* Chamberlin, 1919  
*Acholoe pulchra* (Johnson) = *Polynoe pulchra* Johnson, 1897 = ?*Halosydna succiniset*a Hamilton, 1915  
*Lepidonotus lagunae* (Hamilton) = *Halosydna lagunae* Hamilton, 1915  
*Nereis vexillosa* Grube, 1851 = *Mastigonereis spinosa* Kinberg, 1866  
*Perinereis monterea* (Chamberlin) = *Nereis (Neanthes) monterea* Chamberlin, 1918  
*Uncinereis agassizi* (Ehlers), 1868 = *Nereis notomaculata* Treadwell, 1914 = *Uncinereis subita* Chamberlin, 1919  
*Glycera alba* (Müller), 1788 = *Glycera basibranchia* Chamberlin, 1919  
*Glycera branchiopoda* Moore, 1911 = *Glycera profundi* Chamberlin, 1919  
*Glycera macrobranchia* Moore, 1911 = *Glycera exigua* Chamberlin, 1919  
*Eumida longicornuta* (Moore) = *Eulalia longicornuta* Moore, 1906  
*Arabella semimaculata* (Moore), 1911 = *Arabella munda* Chamberlin, 1919  
*Lumbrinereis inflata* (Moore), 1911 = *Lumbrinereis cervicalis* Treadwell, 1922 = *Lumbriconereis albifrons* Crossland, 1924  
*Ninoe chilensis* Kinberg, 1865 = *Ninoe palmata* Moore, 1903  
*Orbinia nuda* (Moore) = *Aricia nuda* Moore, 1911 (*Aricia* sensu Savigny, 1822, nec R. L., 1817, pro Lepidoptera)  
*Scoloplos acmeceps* Chamberlin, 1919 = *S. elongata* Johnson, 1901, nec Quatrefages, 1865  
*Boccardia natrix* (Söderström), 1920 = *Polydora californica* Treadwell, 1914 = nec *Spio californica* Fewkes, 1889  
*Laonice cirrata* (M. Sars), 1851 = *Spionides foliata* Moore, 1923  
*Laonice sacculata* (Moore) = *Spionides sacculata* Moore, 1923  
*Nerinides acuta* (Treadwell) = *Spio acuta* Treadwell, 1914  
*Cirratulus cirratus* (O. F. Müller) = *C. cingulatus* Johnson, 1901  
*Ophelia magna* (Treadwell) = *Ophelina magna* Treadwell, 1914  
*Ophelia mucronata* (Treadwell) = *Ophelina mucronata* Treadwell, 1914

ZOOLOGY.—*A new coyote from Honduras.*<sup>1</sup> E. A. GOLDMAN,  
Bureau of Biological Survey.

In Central America coyotes are restricted mainly to open savanna or semi-forested areas, subject to a long dry season, along the Pacific coast as far south as Costa Rica. They do not regularly occur in the unbroken forests that cover so much of the general region, and form more or less effective barriers limiting their distribution. The discovery by the veteran collector, Mr. C. F. Underwood, of an undescribed form in an open, sterile, rocky section on the Caribbean side

<sup>1</sup> Received October 16, 1935.

of the continental divide in central Honduras is, therefore, of considerable interest.

*Canis hondurensis* sp. nov.

Honduras Coyote

*Type*.—From Cerro Guiñote, northeast of Archaga, on the Talanga road north of Tegucigalpa, Honduras. No. 251447, ♂ adult, skin and skull, U. S. National Museum (Biological Survey collection); collected by C. F. Underwood, August 18, 1934. X-catalogue number 27352.

*Distribution*.—Known only from the open country near the type locality.

*General characters*.—A rather small, rufescent species, with coarse, thin pelage and a short, broad skull. Similar in color to *Canis latrans dickeyi*, of the Pacific coast region of Salvador, but smaller, and skull characters, especially the shorter tooth rows and more widely spreading zygomata, distinctive. Resembling *C. l. goldmani* of eastern Chiapas, Mexico, but back apparently more heavily overlaid with black and differing in various cranial features.

*Color*.—*Type*: Top of head and back coarsely grizzled buffy grayish mixed with black, the black tending to predominate on the back; muzzle, outer surfaces of ears, flanks, fore and hind limbs rusty rufous; a short, narrow line of black hairs along middle of anterior surface of forearm; under parts sparsely clothed, the hairs light buffy across abdomen, becoming whitish on throat and inguinal region; a few inconspicuously dark-tipped hairs across under side of neck; tail above overlaid with black like back, below light buffy, giving way to black all around at tip.

*Skull*.—Similar in general to that of *C. l. dickeyi* but smaller, especially shorter, with more widely spreading zygomata; nasals much shorter, and broader between maxillae; palate relatively broader; audital bullae smaller; dentition similar, but maxillary and mandibular tooth rows shorter, the premolars more closely crowded. Compared with that of *C. l. goldmani* the skull is somewhat smaller, but with similarly wide spreading zygomata; frontal region broader, but rather highly arched as in *goldmani*; nasals broader between maxillae; lambdoid crest normal, not strongly projecting and broadly rounded in outline as in *goldmani*; interpterygoid fossa broader posteriorly; bullae smaller, more flattened, less distended along inner sides below; maxillary and mandibular tooth rows shorter; premolars more closely crowded; lower carnassial rather large, high and trenchant.

*Measurements*.—*Type*: Total length, 1,240 mm.; tail vertebrae, 350; hind foot, 190. An adult female topotype: 1,130; 290; 190. *Skull* (type): Greatest length, 190.3; condylobasal length, 178.2; zygomatic breadth, 100.7; breadth of rostrum (at constriction between first and second upper premolars), 30; interorbital breadth, 35.1; postorbital constriction, 39.1; breadth across mastoid processes of squamosal, 60.7; greatest length of nasals, 76; width of nasals (across middle between maxillae), 12.6; maxillary tooth row (alveoli), 77.2; crown length (outer side) of upper carnassial, 20; crown width of upper carnassial, 9.9. An adult female topotype: Greatest length, 181.5; condylobasal length, 171.9; zygomatic breadth, 107.7; breadth of rostrum, 31.4; interorbital breadth, 35; postorbital constriction, 37; breadth across mastoid processes of squamosal, 62.9; greatest length of nasals, 68.2; width of nasals, 11.4; maxillary tooth row, 74.7; crown length of upper carnassial, 19; crown width of upper carnassial, 9.7.

*Remarks*.—It is probable that *Canis hondurensis* will eventually require reduction to subspecific status under the widely ranging *Canis latrans*, but

in the absence of evidence of intergradation, and in view of the possibility of complete geographic isolation it seems best, meanwhile, to treat the animal as a full species.

Mr. Underwood describes the region of the type locality as open, sterile and rocky, and concerning the occurrence and habits of coyotes says: "They seem to prefer to make their dens amongst the rocks often within a league or so from cattle farms or haciendas where calves and chickens can be got. The natives resort to poison when they become too numerous. In several other parts of the country where conditions are analogous to the place where these were taken they are more or less abundant. They are very wary and difficult to shoot, but at times fall at night light hunting."

*Specimens examined*.—Three, all from the type locality.

ENTOMOLOGY.—*New neotropical empoascan leafhoppers*.<sup>1</sup> P. W. OMAN, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. (Communicated by HAROLD MORRISON.)

This paper contains descriptions of 12 apparently new species of *Empoasca* from South America, Costa Rica, and Puerto Rico which the writer has encountered in the course of his work during the past few years. Since names have been requested for most of these it seems desirable to describe them at this time. Unless otherwise stated the illustrations accompanying these descriptions show a magnification of approximately 65 diameters.

#### *Empoasca peregrina* n. sp.

Resembling *trifasciata* (Gillette), but longer, with a black spot on apex of vertex and lacking dorsal spines. Length 4.75 mm.

*External characters*: General ground color pale yellowish-white. Apex of vertex with a round black spot. Posterior margin of pronotum, all of scutellum, and adjacent margins of elytra piceous to fuscous. Elytra hyaline, with a transverse smoky vitta across middle and another just before apical cross-veins, beyond cross-veins faintly smoky. Form generally more slender than that of *trifasciata*.

*Male internal structures* (Fig. 1, A): Lateral processes slender, in ventral view bluntly rounded apically. Dorsal spines rudimentary. Styles strongly diverging distally. Aedeagus comparatively slender, with a short projection on posterior margin. Sternal apodemes very large, rather slender and parallel sided, reaching beyond middle of 6th segment.

Described from a single specimen, the holotype male, intercepted at the Plant Quarantine inspection house at Washington, D. C., Jan. 8, 1934, in cotton lint packing from Peru. Type, Cat. No. 51283, U. S. N. M.

#### *Empoasca rubraza* n. sp.

Apparently resembling Osborn's species, *picta*, *decorata*, and *rubromaculata* in size and color but differing from them in color pattern, particularly in the two longitudinal red stripes on pronotum. Dorsal spines saber-shaped in lateral view. Length 3.1–3.3 mm.

<sup>1</sup> Received October 1, 1935.